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Glazunov, Aleksandr
Konstantinovich

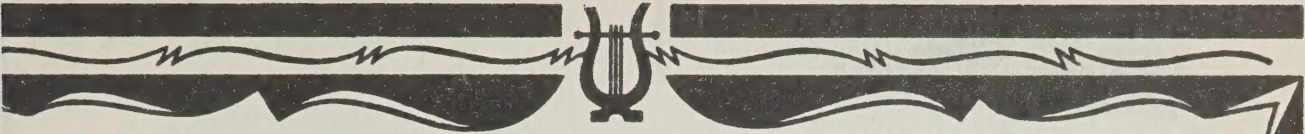
[Pðeme épique]
Epicheskaia poema dlia
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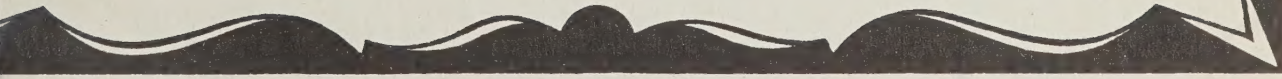
А. ГЛАЗУНОВ

A. GLAZUNOV

ЭПИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЭМА

ЕРІС РОЕМ

**ПАРТИТУРА
SCORE**



• **МУЗЫКА • MUSIC** •

МОСКВА • 1971 • MOSCOW





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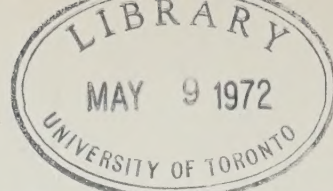
ЕРІС РОЕМ

ДЛЯ СИМФОНИЧЕСКОГО ОРКЕСТРА
FOR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

ПАРТИТУРА
SCORE

ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «МУЗЫКА»
STATE PUBLISHERS "MUSIC"
Москва 1971 Moscow

М
1004
G553 P6
1971



„Эпическая поэма“ для большого симфонического оркестра сочинена в Париже в 1933 году и посвящена Академии изящных искусств Франции.

Сочинение написано в форме увертюры-фантазии на основе трех тем. Первые шесть нот первой темы составляют слово «Académie» (А-С-А-D-mi-E) сурового характера. Две остальные темы более нежные, являются вариантами грегорианских мелодий. Умеренные движения господствуют.

Произведение не имеет решительно никакой программы. Это скорее воспоминание о романтической музыке Средних веков.

Александр Глазунов».

Эта авторская аннотация предпослана последнему симфоническому сочинению, история создания которого изложена в письмах А. К. Глазунова к М. О. Штейнбергу за 1933—1935 годы.

5 сентября 1933 года

«Увертюру или поэму — не придумал еще как назвать — кончил в подробном эскизе и скоро примусь за инструментовку, вероятно, на тройной состав и без арфы (разве *ad libitum*). Форма такая: главная тема неразрывна со вступлением в *a-moll* умеренного темпа, постепенно ускоряемого до *Allegro moderato*, затем побочная первая в *E-dur*. После того идет короткая разработка, обрываемая второй побочной в *B-dur*. Возвращение главной темы по-новому, затем следуют первая побочная в *Des-dur* с поворотом в *A-dur* и *coda* в *a-moll*, близкая по характеру к «Песне судьбы». Длительность (*minutage*) — 15 минут*.

5 декабря 1934 года

«Сейчас моя „*Roème héroïque*“ расписывается на партии, и я надеюсь в ближайшем будущем услышать ее в концерте консерватории. Жаль, что зал маловат, и боюсь, что звучать будет все очень громко».

28 февраля 1935 года

«Я вознагражден перспективой услышать в будущей вторник на репетиции свою новую „*Roème Epique*“ в исполнении первоклассного оркестра *Société des Concerts*. Дирижирует Ph. Gaubert, которого я, к стыду, ни разу не слышал. „*Roème*“ посвящена *Académie des Beaux Arts*, и партии переписаны за счет учреждения.

* Здесь и в дальнейшем цитируется по книге Музыкальное наследие. Глазунов. Том 2. Л., Музгиз, 1960, стр. 76, 85, 89, 90—91.

Я все-таки взял на себя труд проверить все 50 голосов, что отняло у меня немало времени. Переписывал чудным, почти печатным почерком лучший копиист оперы, но его работа, хотя и добросовестная, все же несколько механическая, и попадались весьма нелепые ошибки. Не могу винить всецело копииста, так как нашел и «авторские» описки. Концерт состоится 10 марта в 3 часа дня в зале старой консерватории и будет передан по *Radio-Paris* 1649 м 75 kw 182 kc.

Моя поэма поставлена четвертым номером, значит, около 4 с лишком часов дня по здешним часам. Предлагал свои услуги в качестве дирижера, но ответили, что, согласно уставу Общества, иностранцы не могут выступать в абонементных концертах».

17 апреля 1935 года

«Впервые я услышал свою новую «Поэму» в отличном исполнении первоклассного оркестра под управлением Ph. Gaubert'a, весьма тщательном и хорошо срепетованном. Ph. Gaubert отнесся ко мне и к моему сочинению в высшей степени внимательно. Всех репетиций полагалось три, и последняя генеральная. На первую репетицию Gaubert почему-то постеснялся меня пригласить, но со слов *Maestro Vidor'a* я узнал, что на разучивание моей пьесы было потрачено наибольшее количество времени (сам Vidor присутствовал на всех репетициях). На второй репетиции Gaubert предложил мне сесть с ним рядом на эстраде и просил делать указания, сколько было нужно. Иногда я останавливал оркестр, но дирижер так хорошо усваивал темпы, что местами я предоставлял ему свободу. Меня поразило то обстоятельство, что поэма длилась 13½ минут, тогда как, проверяя ее за фортепиано, я считал добрых 15½ минут, между тем как темпы показались мне вполне естественными. По этому поводу Н. Н. Черепнин заметил, что о длительности пьесы можно судить лишь по ее исполнению в оркестре. Звучностью я остался удовлетворен, и, кажется, ни одной ноты не пришлось менять. ... Надо заметить, что старый зал консерватории по сравнению с другими недостаточен велик, и, может быть, некоторый недостаток *piano* нужно отнести к акустике. Сказать самому про само сочинение мне трудно. Я доволен тем, что в экспозиции, за исключением разве первой побочной партии, нигде нет повторений, все идет по-новому. Отношение дирижера, оркестра, а равно и публики не оставляло желать лучшего. Музыканты-критики упрекали меня в пристрастии к немецкой музыке, но какой? Не думаю, что к Рихарду Штраусу или Хиндемиту».

Первое исполнение «Эпической поэмы» состоялось в Париже 10 марта 1935 года.

Напечатана же партитура поэмы была только в 1965 году издательством М. П. Беляева в Бонне.

"*Epic Poem* for grand orchestra was composed in Paris in 1933 and dedicated to the Académie des Beaux Arts of the French Institute.

"The work is cast in the form of an overture-fantasia and based on three themes. The first, beginning with six notes which spell the word "Académie" (A-C-A-D-mi-E), is of an austere character. The other two themes are more gentle and are variants of Gregorian melodies. The tempos are predominantly moderate.

"The composition has no definite programme. It is rather a musical reminiscence of the romance of the Middle Ages.

"Alexander Glazunov".

This note, written by the composer, accompanies Glazunov's last work, the history of whose composition may be followed from his letters to Maximilian Steinberg, written between 1933 and 1935.

September 5, 1933.

"I have finished a detailed sketch of my overture, or poem — I'm not sure which — and will soon start orchestrating it, probably for triple woodwinds without a harp (or perhaps with one — *ad libitum*). It will be constructed like this: a main theme inseparable from the introduction, in A minor, in a moderate tempo gradually accelerating to an *Allegro moderato*, then a first subsidiary in E Major. A short development is interrupted by a second subsidiary, in B-flat Major. A return of the main theme in a new guise, then the first subsidiary in D-flat Major proceeding to A Major, and a coda in A minor, reminiscent of the Song of Destiny. Duration about 15 minutes." *

December 5, 1934

"Just now the copyist has my *Poème héroïque* to write out the parts and I hope soon to hear it played at a Conservatoire concert. It is a pity that the hall is too small and I'm afraid that everything will prove too loud."

February 28, 1935.

"I am gratified at the prospect of hearing, at the rehearsal on Tuesday, my new *Poème Epique* played by the orchestra of the Société des Concerts, a first-rate band. The conductor will be Philippe Gaubert whom I am ashamed to say I have never heard. The *Poème* is dedicated to the Académie des Beaux Arts and the parts have been copied at its expense.

* Here and elsewhere quoted from *Musical Legacy. Glazunov*, Vol. 2, Leningrad, State Music Publishers, 1960.

"I decided to correct all the 50 parts, which has taken up a lot of my time. The parts are written in a beautiful hand, just like printed music, by the Opéra's best copyist; nevertheless, although he has worked very conscientiously, the process is largely mechanical and I have discovered some very silly mistakes. I cannot blame the copyist for all of them, because I find the composer, too, guilty of some slips of the pen. The concert will take place at the old Conservatoire hall at 3 p. m. on March 10 and will be broadcast by Radio-Paris, 1649 m, 75 kw, 182 kc.

"My Poem is the fourth item on the programme, so the playing will begin at a few minutes past 4 p. m., Paris time. I offered to conduct but was told that according to the Rules of the Société no foreign conductor may appear at subscription concerts."

April 17, 1935

"I heard my Poem for the first time, played excellently by a first-rate orchestra under Philippe Gaubert; the performance had been thoroughly prepared and rehearsed. Philippe Gaubert was extremely attentive to me and my work. There were to be three rehearsals, the last one public. For some reason Gaubert was shy of inviting me to the first, but I learned from Maestro Widor that my piece had taken the most time (Widor was present at all the rehearsals). At the second rehearsal Gaubert invited me to sit by his side on the podium and give him as many directions as I thought necessary. In certain instances I interrupted the playing, but on the whole the conductor had mastered the tempos so well that I gave him a free hand. I was astonished at the Poem taking 13½ minutes to play whereas when I checked the tempos at the piano it lasted a full 15½ minutes; nevertheless the tempos seemed to me quite natural. Nicolas Tcherepnin remarked in this connection that the duration of a piece can only be assessed in an orchestral performance. I was satisfied at the way it all sounded and I believe I did not have to change a single note. It should be noted that in comparison with other halls the old hall of the Conservatoire is small, and so the unsatisfactory *piano* can be explained by its acoustics. I find it hard to speak of the merits or demerits of my work. I like the fact that there are no repetitions in the exposition, with the possible exception of the first subsidiary, and that everything proceeds in a new way. The attitude of the conductor, the orchestra and the public left nothing to be desired. Music critics have reproached me for my attachment to German music — but what kind of German music? I don't think they meant Richard Strauss or Hindemith."

Glazunov's *Epic Poem* was first performed in Paris on March 10, 1935. Its score did not appear before 1965 (M. P. Belaiev Edition, Bonn).

ORCHESTRA

Piccolo (=Fl. III)

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

Corno inglese

3 Clarinetti (A, B)

2 Fagotti

Contrafagotto

*

4 Corni (F)

3 Trombe (C)

3 Tromboni

Tuba

*

Timpani

Triangolo

Tamburo

Piatti

Cassa

Tam-tam

*

Arpa

*

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

(1933)

А. ГЛАЗУНОВ
A. GLAZUNOV
(1865-1936)

Andante comodo $\text{♩} = 72$

allargando poco
solo

Piccolo
 2 Flauti
 2 Oboi
 Corno inglese
 3 Clarinetti(A)
 2 Fagotti
 Contrafagotto
 4 Corni (F)
 3 Trombe(C)
 3 Tromboni
 e
 Tuba
 Timpani
 Arpa
 Violini I
 Violini II
 Viole
 Violoncelli
 Contrabassi

Fiati

Ottonio

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

allargando poco a tempo

più tranquillo ♩ = 60

rallent.poco [4] a tempo moderato ♩ = 88

Fiat

I, II soli

Ottini

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

più tranquillo ♩ = 60

rallent.poco

a tempo moderato ♩ = 88

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

Fiati

Otoni

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

Musical score for page 10, featuring the following sections and instruments:

- Fiati:** Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons, and Contrabassoon. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *mf marcato*. Articulations include *tr* (trills).
- Otoni:** Horns and Trumpets. Dynamics include *mp*, *mf*, and *mf marcato*. Performance instructions include *a2 ben ten.* and *ben ten.*
- Timp.:** Timpani. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Articulations include *tr* (trills).
- Arpa:** Harp. Dynamics include *mf*.
- Archi:** String section. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Performance instructions include *div.* (divisi) and *unis.* (unison).

The score is written for a full orchestra and includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *p*, *mp*, *mf marcato*), articulations (*tr*, *div.*, *unis.*), and performance instructions (*a2 ben ten.*, *ben ten.*).

animando

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

This musical score page features four staves for Flutes (Flati), Oboes (Ottoni), Timpani (Timp.), and Strings (Archi). The Flute and Oboe staves are grouped together, as are the Timpani and String staves. The Flute and Oboe parts consist of six staves each, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *fp*. The Timpani part is on a single staff with dynamics *f* and *fp*, including trill markings (*tr*). The String part consists of four staves with complex sixteenth-note passages, dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *p*, and triplet markings (*3*). The score is marked *animando* at the top right and bottom right. The page number 11 is in the top right corner, and the rehearsal mark 6 is in the top left corner.

7 Allegro moderato ♩=96

Fiati

Flutes (Fiati) part of the score. The part is written for two flutes (a1 and a2) and includes dynamics such as *mp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *mp cresc.*, and *mf cresc.*. It features trills (tr) and a trill with a grace note (tr^{a2}). The tempo is Allegro moderato, ♩=96.

Ottonei

Horns (Ottonei) part of the score. The part is written for four horns and includes dynamics such as *mp*, *mf*, *f*, *mp cresc.*, and *mf cresc.*. It features trills (tr) and a trill with a grace note (tr^{a2}). The tempo is Allegro moderato, ♩=96.

Timp.

Timpani (Timp.) part of the score. The part is written for timpani and includes dynamics such as *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *mf cresc.*. It features a trill (tr). The tempo is Allegro moderato, ♩=96.

Allegro moderato ♩=96

Archì

Strings (Archì) part of the score. The part is written for four strings and includes dynamics such as *mp*, *div.*, *mp*, *f*, *mp cresc.*, *non div.*, and *mf cresc.*. It features triplets (3) and a trill (tr). The tempo is Allegro moderato, ♩=96.

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

8

allargando poco

a tempo

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

allargando poco

non div. a tempo

9 Moderato ♩ = 88

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

The musical score is divided into four systems, each representing a different instrument group. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute (♩ = 88).

- Flutes (Flati):** The first system shows five staves. The top two staves (Flute 1 and 2) play a melodic line with trills (tr) and accents. The bottom three staves (Flute 3, 4, and 5) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Oboes (Ottoni):** The second system shows four staves. The top two staves (Oboe 1 and 2) play a melodic line with trills and accents. The bottom two staves (Oboe 3 and 4) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics range from *f* to *mf*.
- Timpani (Timp.):** The third system shows a single staff. It plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with trills and accents. Dynamics range from *f* to *mf*.
- Strings (Archi):** The fourth system shows five staves. The top two staves (Violin 1 and 2) play a melodic line with trills and accents. The bottom three staves (Violoncello and Double Bass) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics range from *f* to *mf*.

Throughout the score, there are various musical notations including trills (tr), accents (>), and dynamic markings (*f*, *mf*). The string parts also include markings for 'marcato, ben ten.' (marked, very tense).

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

animando
Picc. cambia in Fl. III

11 Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 88$

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Arch.

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 88$

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

12

12

Flauti

Oboi

Trombe

Timpani

Arpa

Archi

mf

p

f

p cantabile

pizz.

mp

rallent. 13 *a tempo*
(Poco meno mosso $\text{♩} = 72$)

Fiat

soli
p

a2
p

Ottoni

soli marcato poco
mp ben ten.
mp

Arpa

(non arpegg.) *p*

Archi

rallent.
div.
p

unis.
p

a tempo
(Poco meno mosso $\text{♩} = 72$)

arco
p

pizz.
p

[14] Con moto $\text{♩} = 84$

Fiati

mp dolce espr.

mf

mp dolce espr.

poco

a²

I solo

Ottoni

poco

poco

Arpa

mf₃

Archi

Con moto $\text{♩} = 84$

mp dolce espr.

div.

poco

p

p

poco

[illegible]

16 Più animato $\text{♩} = 92$

Fiatl

Musical score for Flutes (Fiatl). The score is written for two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Più animato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Ottoni

Musical score for Horns (Ottoni). The score is written for two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Più animato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Arpa

Musical score for Harp (Arpa). The score is written for two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Più animato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Più animato $\text{♩} = 92$

Archi

Musical score for Strings (Archi). The score is written for two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Più animato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Sostenuto poco $\text{♩} = 84$

rallent. poco

ben ten.

Fiatl

Ottom

Arpa

Archi

Flauti: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*. *ben ten.*
 Oboi: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*. *ben ten.*
 Tuba: *p*, *mf*.
 Arpa: *mf*, *f*, *mf*.
 Archi: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *mp*. *div. pizz.*, *un.*, *div. pizz.*, *div. pizz.*.

[18] a tempo precedente ♩ = 72

Flauti

I solo
dolce
espress.

Cor.

Tr-be

Timp.

Arpa

a tempo precedente ♩ = 72

Archi

pizz. 3
mp

nondiv. pizz.
mp

Con moto ♩ = 84

I solo

mf

mp

my dolce espress.

P 3

22

mp

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Arpa

Con moto $\text{♩} = 84$

Archib

unis. $\downarrow$ arco

mp *espress.*

unis. arc

mp *espress.*

Fiati

muta in B

Ottoni

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

Più sostenuto poco a poco

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

Arch

24

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

Musical score for measures 24-27. The score is divided into four systems, each containing staves for different instruments.

System 1 (Measures 24-27):

- Flauti (Flutes):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.
- Violini (Violins):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.
- Violoncelli (Violoncellos):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.
- Bassi (Basses):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.

System 2 (Measures 24-27):

- Ottoni (Horns):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf dim.*

System 3 (Measures 24-27):

- Archi (Strings):** Measures 24-27. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*. Includes markings: *non div.*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *mf*, *f*, *mf*, *f*.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

25 Più animato $\text{♩} = 112$

Fl. III cambia in Pico.

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

Più animato $\text{♩} = 112$
non div.

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

Archi

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score is divided into five systems, each containing multiple staves for different instruments.

- System 1 (Woodwinds):** Includes Piccolo (Picc.) and Flutes (Fl.). Measures 26-30 show various melodic and harmonic patterns with dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, *sf*, and *f*. Measure 26 includes the marking "I.II a2".
- System 2 (Woodwinds):** Continues the woodwind parts with similar dynamic markings and melodic lines.
- System 3 (Brass):** Includes Horns (Ottone) and Trumpets (Trombe). Measures 26-30 show sustained chords and melodic fragments with dynamics like *f*, *mf*, and *sf*.
- System 4 (Percussion):** Includes Timpani (Timp.). Measures 26-30 show rhythmic patterns with dynamics like *f* and *mf*.
- System 5 (Strings):** Includes Violins (Vcl.), Violas (Vcl.), Cellos (Vcl.), and Double Basses (Vcl.). Measures 26-30 show complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, *sf*, *p*, and *tr* (trills).

The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Fiaci

Flutes (Fiaci) musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for two flutes (a2) and two flutes (f). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *animando poco a poco*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The first flute part (a2) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The second flute part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The third flute part (a2) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The fourth flute part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2.

Otoni

Oboes (Otoni) musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for two oboes (f) and two oboes (III). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *animando poco a poco*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The first oboe part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The second oboe part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The third oboe part (III) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The fourth oboe part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2.

Timp.

Timpani (Timp.) musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for two timpani (f). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *animando poco a poco*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The first timpani part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The second timpani part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2.

animando poco a poco

Archi

Strings (Archi) musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for two violins (f) and two violas (f). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *animando poco a poco*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/2. The first violin part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The second violin part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The first viola part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2. The second viola part (f) has a *sf* dynamic in measure 1, followed by a *mf* dynamic in measure 2.

[29] sempre più agitato

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

P-ti

Archi

sempre più agitato

6610

Allegro frenetico $\text{♩} = 72$

31

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

P-ti

Archi

*lunga**lunga*Allegro frenetico $\text{♩} = 72$ *lunga*

32 Andante maestoso ♩ = 69

Fiatl

a2 ben ten.
f *mf* *f* *p*
 ben ten.
f *mf* *f* *p*

Ottoni

ben ten.
f *mf* *f* *p*
 ben ten.
f *mf* *f* *p*
 a2
f *mf* *f* *p*
 ben ten.
f *mf* *f* *p*

T-ro

Andante maestoso ♩ = 69

Archl

sul A
p
 div.
p
 div.
p
 sul D
p
 sul D
p
 p

33

Flauti

Ottoboni

Trombe

Percussion

Archi

Allegretto

mp ben ten.

con sord. ben ten.

con sord. ben ten.

mf

p

mf

tr poco

p

tr (baccetta)

mp

col legno non div.

mp col legno non div.

div. in 2 col legno

mp col legno

mp pizz.

np

34 Andante marziale $\text{♩} = 80$

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

T-ro

P-tl

Arch.

Flutes (Fiati): *poco*, *mf*

Oboes (Ottoni): *poco*, *p marcato*, *soli*, *senza sord.*

Timpani (Timp.): *p*, *poco*

Trombones (T-ro): *p*, *mp*

Trumpets (P-tl): *p*, *mp*

Strings (Arch.): *mp marcato*, *univ. arco*, *arco*, *mp*, *mf*

Measures 34-36, Andante marziale $\text{♩} = 80$

35

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

P-ti

Archi

*f marcato**f marcato**f marcato**f marcato**f marcato**f marcato**mf marcato**mf**mf**mf**tr**tr**tr**tr**tr**tr*

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

P-tl

Archl

This musical score page, numbered 42, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section (Fiatl) includes flutes, oboes, and bassoons, with parts marked with '6' and 'a2'. The brass section (Ottoni) includes trumpets and trombones, with parts marked with 'II. III' and 'mf'. The percussion section includes timpani (Timp.), snare drum (Tr-lo), and cymbals (T-ro). The string section (Archl) includes violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The score features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'cresc.' (crescendo). There are also trills (tr) and triplets (3) indicated. The page number 6610 is printed at the bottom center.

36

Flauti

Otoni

Timp.

T-ro

P.ti

Archi

Qieto ♩ = 72

Fiatl

I solo

Ottoni

Timp.

P-ti

Archi

Flutes (Fiatl): Measures 37-40. Flute 1 and 2 have trills and triplets. Flute 3 has a solo section starting in measure 39. Dynamics: *f*, *p*.

Oboes (Ottoni): Measures 37-40. Oboe 1 and 2 have triplets. Oboe 3 has a section labeled "II.III muta in A" starting in measure 39. Dynamics: *f*, *mf*.

Timpani (Timp.): Measures 37-40. Timpani 1 and 2 have triplets. Dynamics: *mf*.

Percussion (P-ti): Measures 37-40. Percussion 1 has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*.

Strings (Archi): Measures 37-40. Violins 1 and 2 have trills and triplets. Violins 3 and 4 have triplets. Dynamics: *f*, *p*.

Fiat

Op. 10, No. 1

p *pp*

Isolo *muta in A*

Tromboni I

Measure 1: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter)
 Measure 2: B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter)
 Measure 3: D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter)
 Measure 4: F#5 (quarter), G5 (quarter)

[illegible]

38

allargando poco Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 88$

Fiat i

Cor.

Arpa

Arch i

unis.

39

allargando poco Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 88$

6610

rallent. poco

Fl. ti

Fl. ti

(A) II, III a2

B.

Cor.

Cor.

III

coperti

Arpa

Arch.

Arch.

rallent. poco

40 a tempo

rallentando

41 a tempo, come prima ♩ = 72

Fiatl

I solo *mf*

p

mp

p dolce

II III

p

solo

Cor.

mp

Tr-be

Arpa

p

a tempo

rallentando

a tempo, come prima ♩ = 72

Archl

p

mf

mp

mf

pp

pp

pp

div.

p

div.

6610

Poco più mosso ♩ = 88

Poco piu mosso 3/8

sol

mp

I

mf

p sub.

Flati

mp

mf

p sub.

p

[illegible]

Arpa

mf

p

f

Poco più mosso ♩ = 88

p cantabile

p cantabile

Archi

p *mf*

(arco)

pizz. *mf*

(arco)

p

arco unis.

arco

pizz. *mf*

p

Flati

Cor.

Tr-be

Arpa

Archi

musical score for page 50, measures 42-45. The score includes parts for Flutes (Flati), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpets and Trombones (Tr-be), Harp (Arpa), and Strings (Archi). The music is in 3/4 time and features various dynamics and articulations.

Flati: Measures 42-45. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*, *p*, *mf*. Articulations: *p cantabile*, *f*, *p*, *mf*.

Cor.: Measures 42-45. Dynamics: *mp*, *f*, *p*. Articulations: *mp*, *f*, *p*.

Tr-be: Measures 42-45. Dynamics: *mp*, *f*, *p*. Articulations: *mp*, *f*, *p*.

Arpa: Measures 42-45. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*. Articulations: *p*, *f*, *p*.

Archi: Measures 42-45. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*, *mf*. Articulations: *div.*, *unis.*, *div.*, *non div.*, *cantabile*.

Cor.

Tr-be

Timp.

Arpa

Archi

Moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

stringendo poco

Arch.

unis.

div. in 2

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

div.

unis.

mp cresc.

poco

poco

mp cresc.

mp cresc.

non div.

mf cresc.

mf

mf

44 Allegro moderato ♩ = 120

Fiatl

Ottoml

Tlmp.

Allegro moderato ♩ = 120

Archl

45

accelerando poco a poco

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Archl

accelerando poco a poco

unis. 3

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

P-ti

Archi

46

47

Musical score for measures 46-47. The score includes parts for Flutes (Flati), Oboes (Ottoni), Timpani (Timp.), and Traps (Tr-lo and P-ti). The tempo is Allegro, $\text{♩} = 144$. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score features various dynamics including *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *a2*, and *tr*. The Flute part has a melodic line with trills and accents. The Oboe part has a sustained melody. The Timpani part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Traps part has a melodic line with trills and accents.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 144$

Musical score for measures 46-47, featuring the String section (Archi). The tempo is Allegro, $\text{♩} = 144$. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score features various dynamics including *f*, *sf*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *div.*, *unis.*, and *tr*. The string section consists of Violins (Vn.), Violas (Vla.), Cellos (Vcl.), and Double Basses (Cb.). The Violins and Violas play a melodic line with trills and accents. The Cellos and Double Basses play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

rallentando

Poco meno mosso. Moderato ♩ = 88

rallentan-

Fiati

Ottoni

Timp.

P-ti

Archl

Poco meno mosso. Moderato ♩ = 88

div.

rallentando

rallentan-

do poco

Andante $\text{♩} = 72$

Fiatl

Ottoml

Arpa

Archl

Musical score for Flats (Fiatl), Otoni (Ottoml), Arpa, and Archi (Archl). The score is in B-flat major (three flats) and 4/4 time. The tempo is Andante, marked with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Flats (Fiatl): The Flute I part (Fiatl) begins with a melodic line marked *mp dolce*. The Flute II part (Fiatl) enters later with a melodic line marked *dolce*. The Bassoon part (Fiatl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *mf* and *mp dolce cantabile*. The Contrabassoon part (Fiatl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *p*.

Otoni (Ottoml): The Otoni part (Ottoml) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *mp dolce cantabile*. The Trombone part (Ottoml) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *mp*. The Bass Trombone part (Ottoml) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *pp*.

Arpa: The Arpa part plays a sustained harmonic line marked *pp*.

Archi (Archl): The Violin part (Archl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *mp*. The Viola part (Archl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *mp dolce cantabile*. The Cello part (Archl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *pp*. The Double Bass part (Archl) plays a sustained harmonic line marked *pp*.

The score includes various musical notations such as *a2*, *I solo*, *dolce espress.*, *unis.*, *div.*, *pizz.*, and *arco*. The key signature changes from B-flat major to B major (three sharps) in the final measures.

[49] Con moto ♩ = 84

Fiati

I solo

*mf**mp**mf espress.*

I

*p**dolce espress.**p*II *p*

III

*mf espress.**p*

Ottoni

Arpa

*p**mf**p**mf*

Con moto ♩ = 84

Archi

*p**poco**p**poco**mf espress.**mf espress.**pizz.**p*

Fiat

Ottone

Arpa

Archi

Flutes: *mf*, *mf espress.*, *espress.*, *mf*, *f*, *f*, *a2*, *mf*, *f*, *f*, *a2*, *f*.

Oboes: *mf*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Harpsichord: *mf*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*.

Archi: *mf*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *mf*, *espress.*, *arco*, *unis. mf*, *arco*, *mf*, *f*.

Measures 50-52. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a complex interplay between the woodwinds, harp, and strings. The woodwinds (Flutes and Oboes) play melodic lines with varying dynamics and articulation, including accents and slurs. The harp provides a rhythmic and harmonic foundation with arpeggiated figures. The strings enter in measure 50 with a rhythmic pattern and maintain it throughout, with some parts playing *arco* and others *unis.* (unison).

Fiat

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

P-tl

C.

Arpa

Archi

51

Musical score for page 59, measures 51-59. The score includes parts for Flutes (Fiat), Oboes (Ottoni), Timpani (Timp.), Trumpets (Tr-lo), Trombones (T-ro), Percussion (P-tl), Cymbals (C.), Harp (Arpa), and Strings (Archi). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 12/8. The score features various dynamics (mf, f, a2, I, II, III, div.) and articulations (f marcato ben ten., tr.).

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

P-ti

C.

Arpa

Archi

52

This page contains the musical score for measures 1 through 3 of a piece. The instruments are Flauti (Flutes), Cori (Cori), Trombe (Trumpets), Arpa (Harp), and Archi (Strings). The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The Flauti part features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *p*. The Cori part has a sustained harmonic accompaniment. The Trombe part is mostly silent, with a few notes in measure 3. The Arpa part provides a rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment. The Archi part consists of several staves with sustained notes and some melodic movement. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[53] poco a poco più sostenuto I. II a2

Fiatl

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Arpa

Archl

Flute (Fiatl) and Bass (Basso) staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *mf*. Markings: *soli*, *muta in B*.

Horns (Cor.), Trumpets and Tubas (Tr-ni e Tuba), and Arpa staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*.

Violins (V), Violas (V), Cellos and Double Basses (Archl), and Arpa staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*, *p*. Markings: *pizz.*, *arco*.

I. II

54 Tranquillo

Fiatl

Cor.

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Arpa

Archi

Tranquillo

I-II soli

[55] Moderato $\text{♩} = 80$ Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 104$

Fiatl

FL. III solo

solo

p

(B) soli

(B) solo

I solo

*p**mf**cresc.**p cresc.**mf cresc.**p cresc.**p marcato cresc.**p marcato cresc.**p cresc.*

Ottoni

Timp.

V-ni I

V-ni II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 80$ Poco più mosso $\text{♩} = 104$ *pp**pp**pp**pp**pp**mf**mf**mf**mf**cresc.**cresc.**cresc.**cresc.**non div.**non div.**non div.**non div.**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**3**div. 1n 2**div. 1n 2**div. 1n 2**div. 1n 2*

56

Fiatl

f *a2* *sf* *mf cantabile* *I* *II mf*

Ottol

f marcato *ff* *mf cantabile* *mf* *p*

Timp.

f *p*

V-nl I

sf *mf cantabile* *div.*

V-nl II

sf *mf cantabile* *sempre non div.*

V-le

sf *mf* *3* *3*

V-c.

div. *sf* *mf cantabile* *sempre non div.* *2* *3*

C-b.

sf *mf*

5. Глазунов

6610

Ottoni

Timp.

V-ni I

V-ni I.

V - le

V - c.

C-h

calando

Fiatl

Fl. III cambia in Picc.

I solo

II. III

Ottori

calando

Archl

Cor.

Tr-be

Timp.

I solo
p dolce

[illegible]

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page is numbered 60 in the top right corner. The tempo is marked "Con moto" at the top. The score is written for a large orchestra, with staves for the following instruments: Piccolo, Flutes (I and II), Oboes (I and II), Clarinets (I and II), Bassoons (I and II), Horns (I, II, III, and IV), Trumpets (I, II, and III), Timpani, Violins (I and II), Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "mf" (mezzo-forte). The Piccolo part is marked "Picc." and "p". The Flutes are marked "I" and "II". The Oboes are marked "I" and "II". The Clarinets are marked "I" and "II". The Bassoons are marked "I" and "II". The Horns are marked "I, II, III, IV". The Trumpets are marked "I, II, III". The Timpani is marked "Timp". The Violins are marked "V-ni I" and "V-ni II". The Viola is marked "V-le". The Violoncello is marked "V-c.". The Double Bass is marked "C-b.". The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The page is numbered 60 in the top right corner.

70

animando

Fiatl

Ottoml

Timp.

Tr-lo

V-nl I

V-nl II

V-le

V-c.

C-b.

(enharm.)

cresc.

p cresc.

f

mf

tr

3

I

II

III

I, II

III

div.

8

3

8

3

8

3

8

3

Moderato ♩ = 80

61

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

P-ti

Archi

Moderato ♩ = 80

div.

div.

non div.

unis.

unis.

unis.

unis.

Fiatl

Ottoni

Tr-lo

P-tl

Archl

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 98$

scherzando

Flauti

Ottone

Tr-lo

T-ro

Arpa

Arch

63 pesante poco

Fiatl

Ottone

Timp.

pesante poco

Archl

64 Allegro moderato ♩ = 104

Fiat1

Otoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

P-ti

Arch1

Allegro moderato ♩ = 104

non div.

non div.

Fiatl

Ottoni

Timp.

Tr-lo

T-ro

Archl

Flati

Ottoni

Timp.

T-lo

T-ro

P-ti

Archi

Flute and Oboe section. The Flute part (Flati) consists of five staves, and the Oboe part (Ottoni) consists of two staves. The music is characterized by rapid, intricate passages with frequent beaming. Dynamics such as *ff* and *marcato* are indicated. Rehearsal marks I, II, and III are used to denote specific sections of the music.

Section for Timpani (Timp.), Tom-toms (T-lo), Tom-toms (T-ro), and Percussion (P-ti). The Timpani part is on a single staff, while the other three parts share a single staff. The music includes rhythmic patterns with trills (*tr*) and dynamics like *ff* and *marcato*.

String section (Archi) consisting of five staves. The music features rapid, intricate passages with frequent beaming. Dynamics such as *ff* and *marcato* are indicated.

78

Flauti

Oboi

Trombe

Timpani

Truova

Archi

dim.

mf

mp

cresc.

tr

a2

6010

67

Flauti

Otoni

Timp.

T-ro

P-ti

Archi

unis.

ff

mf

cresc.

Alla brève $\text{♩} = 60$

Archl

1 р. 50 к.

Индекс 9—5—1

АЛЕКСАНДР КОНСТАНТИНОВИЧ ГЛАЗУНОВ
ЭПИЧЕСКАЯ ПОЭМА
Партитура

Редактор А. Мынов
Техн. редактор В. Коновалова

Лит. редактор А. Землякова
Корректор Э. Полинская

Подписано к печати 15/VII 1971 г. Формат бумаги 60×90¹/₈. Печ. л. 10,0. Уч.-изд. л. 10,0.
Тираж 600 экз. Изд. № 6610. Т. п. 71 г. № 26. Зак. 3785. Цена 1 р. 50 к. Бумага № 1

Издательство «Музыка», Москва, Неглинная, 14

Московская типография № 17 Главполиграфпрома Комитета по печати при Совете
Министров СССР, ул. Щипок, 18

16-72

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